

## **Department of the Interior Market Research Highlights**

- The Department of Interior's Financial Management Systems Migration Project consists of three phases: a functional analysis phase (completed in 1999), a business process review (completed in 1999), and a business case development, which is in process. In addition, DOI will develop a long-term strategic plan for the migration to an integrated management system. DOI will carry out the migration strategy to replace existing financial management systems within an integrated information technology architecture. DOI could benefit from vendors with expertise in Federal financial management and information systems analysis to assist in the development and implementation of an integrated, enterprise management system.

(See the "CFO Strategic Plan" tab.)

- In FY 2000, the DOI will implement the first year of the "Five Year Facilities Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan" to address critical health and safety needs and critical resource protection across the bureaus. DOI will establish a Facilities Management Systems Partnership to improve accuracy of the deferred maintenance backlog through cyclic facilities condition assessments (beyond 2000). The partnership will also complete development and deployment of a standardized facilities management system throughout the bureaus (beyond 2000). DOI could benefit from vendors with expertise in integrating facilities maintenance systems with other financial and administrative systems. Such integration could help control financial and administrative resources and accurately assess performance improvements across organizational boundaries.

(See the "CFO Strategic Plan" tab.)

- Currently, management of the \$3 billion Individual Indian Monies (IMM), Tribal Trust Funds, and other Special Trust Funds could become more effective by increasing internal controls and streamlining accounting systems to help provide even more reliable accounting information. A COTS-based trust fund accounting system (TFAS) was recently procured. The Bureau of Indian Affairs' records system could benefit from vendors with expertise in administering records management function. DOI is placing special emphasis on the implementation of an action plan and ensuring appropriate handling of

trust-related records. The action plan is slated for completion during FY 2003. Although TFAS is already being implemented to address trust management, DOI could benefit from vendors with expertise in business process efficiencies. DOI could also benefit from vendors with expertise in assessing trust fund and records management processes and the new systems designed to support these processes.

(See the “CFO Accountability Report” tab.)

- In 1999, DOI spent as much as \$60 million on a new system to improve the collection, tracking and disbursement of money from the Indian Trust Fund program. Beneficiaries of the trust and Congress later considered privatization of the fund to help raise billions of dollars. DOI sought to implement the Trust Asset and Accounting Management System (TAAMS), but the GAO commented that DOI could benefit from systems to meet DOI’s business and performance needs. GAO suggested that DOI should seek a sound process to ensure that the most cost-effective technical solution was selected. GAO also found that DOI could benefit from carrying out a performance analysis of how COTS products could meet its mission needs. DOI is continuing to implement TAAMS at all BIA sites. DOI could benefit from vendors with expertise in implementing a system that meets the need of all stakeholders.

(See the “Trade Press Articles” and “GAO Reports” tabs.)

- Over the past two years Interior focused its efforts on streamlining administrative support. During FY 1998, DOI merged three of its existing service centers into one consolidated operation, the National Business Center. DOI has plans to enhance its human resources system and to continue to address needed enhancements in property systems through the leadership of the Property Management Partnership (PMP). Because DOI has invested heavily in the future of the National Business Center, DOI could benefit from vendors who have the expertise to focus marketing and sales efforts on systems support services for the center and their customers across the government.

(See the “CFO Accountability Report” and “CFO Strategic Plan” tabs.)

- In April, 1999, DOI and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) ended the long running Automated Land and Mineral Record System (ALMRS) contract. ALMRS was intended to replace paper based processes and aging mainframe systems, but the program faced technical problems and delays. DOI spent

about \$400 million on this project and then discontinued it. As a temporary measure, BLM has moved its key legacy applications from its mainframes to a networked computer environment called Legacy Rehost 2000. DOI could benefit from vendors with the expertise to help evaluate the ALMRS program and ensure that the Legacy Rehost 2000 and its replacement system meet the business needs of the Bureau.

(See the “Trade Press Articles” tab.)

- In October, 1999, DOI awarded a seven year, \$47 million contract to Andersen Consulting to upgrade the Department’s Royalty Management Program systems to improve accounting and disbursement money the Government collects from companies extracting minerals from Federal and Indian lands. During the first two years of the contract Andersen will design and implement new systems that will include financial modules, a data warehouse, and data administration. During the last two years of the contract, Andersen will operate and support the program.

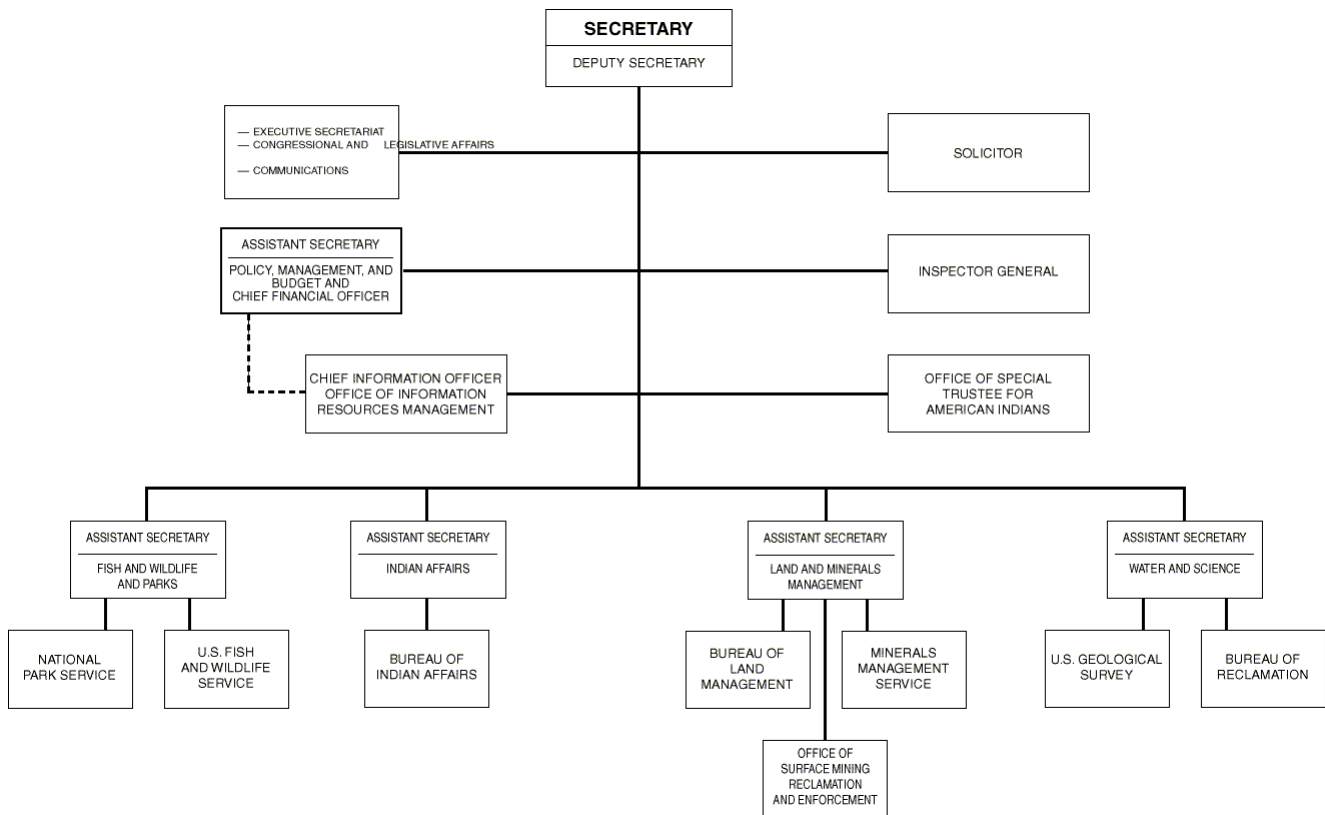
Under the Royalty Management Program (RMP) Re-engineering Initiative, DOI plans to design a database and establish the underlying infrastructure to:

- Integrate compliance, asset, financial, and royalty management systems;
- Document compliance functional requirements and system performance expectations in sufficient detail to solicit capability statements and proposals from vendors;
- Award a contract to implement re-engineered compliance processes;
- Implement the financial module (Sept 2001);
- Implement the compliance module (Sept 2001); and
- Transition the RMP organization and staff to the new business processes and automated system.

DOI could benefit from vendors with expertise to assure successful systems design and implementation through IV&V services and to help structure future integration with other departmental enterprise information management systems.

(See the “CFO Strategic Plan” and “Trade Press Articles” tabs.)

## Department of the Interior Agency Overview



The Department of the Interior protects and provides access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honors our trust responsibilities to tribes. The Department manages the Nation's public lands and minerals, national parks, national wildlife refuges, and western water resources and upholds Federal trust responsibilities to Indian tribes. It is responsible for migratory wildlife conservation; historic preservation; endangered species; surface-mined lands protection and restoration; mapping; and geological, hydrological, and biological science.

The Office of the Secretary includes the offices of the Deputy Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries (Fish and Wildlife and Parks; Water and Science; Land and Minerals Management; Indian Affairs; Policy, Management, and Budget), the Special Trustee for American Indians, the Solicitor, and the Inspector General.

The Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management, and Budget serves as the principal policy adviser to the Secretary and is the Department's Chief Financial Officer.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service's national responsibility in the service of fish, wildlife, and people spans more than 120 years to the establishment in 1871 of a predecessor agency, the Bureau of Fisheries.

The Service is composed of a headquarters office in Washington, DC, seven regional offices, a variety of field units and installations, and a nationwide network of law enforcement agents. The Service manages more than 94 million acres of land and water consisting of more than 500 national wildlife refuges, 65 national fish hatcheries, 38 wetland management districts with waterfowl production areas, and 50 wildlife coordination areas.

The National Park Service is dedicated to conserving the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. There are more than 375 units in the National Park System, including national parks and monuments; scenic parkways, preserves, trails, river ways, seashores, lakeshores, and recreation areas; and historic sites associated with important movements, events, and personalities of the American past.

The National Park Service has a Service Center in Denver that provides planning, architectural, engineering, and other professional services. The Service is also responsible for managing a great variety of national and international programs designed to help extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The United States Geological Survey provides relevant, objective scientific studies and information used to help address issues and solve problems dealing with natural resources, natural hazards, and the environmental effects on human and wildlife health.

The primary goal of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) is to assist States in operating a nationwide program that protects society and the environment from the adverse effects of coal mining, while ensuring that surface coal mining can be done without permanent damage to land and water resources. With most coal-mining States responsible for regulating coal mining and reclamation activities within their borders, OSM's main objectives

are to oversee State mining regulatory and abandoned mine reclamation programs, assist States in meeting the objectives of the surface mining law, and regulate mining and reclamation activities on Federal and Indian lands, and in those States choosing not to assume primary responsibility.

The principal objectives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) are to encourage and assist American Indians and Alaskan Natives to manage their own affairs under the trust relationship of the Federal Government, and to facilitate, with the maximum involvement of the American Indian and Native Alaskan people, the full development of their human and natural resource potential.

The Minerals Management Service assesses the nature, extent, recoverability, and value of leasable minerals on the Outer Continental Shelf. It ensures the orderly and timely inventory and development, as well as the efficient recovery of mineral resources; encourages utilization of the best available and safest technology; provides for fair, full, and accurate returns to the Federal Treasury for produced commodities; and safeguards against fraud, waste, and abuse.

The Offshore Minerals Management Service is responsible for resource evaluation, environmental review, leasing activities (including public liaison and planning functions), lease management, and inspection and enforcement programs for Outer Continental Shelf lands. Five-year oil and gas leasing programs are developed for leasing on the Outer Continental Shelf in consultation with the Congress, the 23 coastal States, local governments, environmental groups, industry, and the public.

The Royalty Management Service is responsible for the collection and distribution of all royalty payments, rentals, bonus payments, fines, penalties, assessments, and other revenues due the Federal Government and Indian lessors as monies or royalties-in-kind from the extraction of mineral resources from Federal and Indian lands onshore and from the leasing and extraction of mineral resources on the Outer Continental Shelf.

The revenues generated by minerals concessions are one of the largest non-tax sources of income to the Federal Government. As specified by law, these revenues are distributed to the States, to the general fund of the Treasury, and to Indian tribes and allottees.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is responsible for the total management of about 264 million acres of public lands. These lands are located

primarily in the West and Alaska; however, small scattered parcels are located in other States. In addition to minerals management responsibilities on the public lands, BLM is also responsible for subsurface resource management of an additional 300 million acres where mineral rights are owned by the Federal Government.

The mission of the Bureau of Reclamation is to manage, develop, and protect, for the public welfare, water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner.

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## **Department of the Interior Systems Overview**

DOI relies on a unified set of financial management systems that operate in an integrated fashion to collectively support program and financial managers. Some of these systems are managed at the Departmental level, others are maintained at a bureau or local level, and some are government-wide systems. Collectively they represent DOI's financial management system architecture.

The following is a list of the larger systems employed by DOI:

- Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS)

IDEAS is a system that automates requisitions, small purchases/electronic commerce and contract administration. IDEAS has been installed at over 80 DOI sites nationwide. The system currently utilizes American Management Systems (AMS) Procurement Desktop software, a system similar to the DoD Standard Procurement System (SPS). IDEAS has been in operation since 1993.

- Electronic Commerce for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (EC21)

EC21 is a system developed by the National Business Center (NBC) that uses COTS products as building blocks to form an integrated end-to-end electronic commerce solution. EC21 has the ability to receive invoice and payment information, submit electronic invoices, guarantee on time payments, and conduct analysis of activities paid via electronic commerce. EC21 consists of 5 different modules.

- Federal Financial System (FFS)

FFS was designed expressly for Government accounting, integrated budget execution, and reporting. Key management data is readily accessible through on-line views and download capabilities. The data is also optionally available in a data warehouse. The system uses an Oracle database for transaction capturing. FFS is composed of several interrelated subsystems that cover different areas of competence: budget, planning general ledger, general systems, accounts receivable, accounts payable, automated disbursement, purchasing, project cost, cost allocation, external reporting, fixed assets,

inventory, annual close, and travel. FFS is operated by the National Business Center. FFS clients include the International Trade Administration, the Corporation for National Service, and the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program.

- Federal Payroll Personnel System (FPPS)

FPPS is a mainframe based, portable, integrated, on line, real time personnel and payroll system. The system provides personnel and payroll support to numerous agencies, servicing 180,000+ accounts. The system is customer driven, creating and generating the full cycle of personnel transactions. FPPS offers all required electronic interfaces with the US Treasury, OPM and various other accounting systems. FPPS clients include the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Presidio Trust.

- Department-wide Executive Information System: Decision Support/Executive Information System (DSS/EIS) is intended to deliver summary level information to executives for decision-making purposes and provide a user friendly graphical interface to interact with individuals who may or may not be highly proficient in using computer technology.

- Trust Asset & Accounting Management System (TAAMS)

TAAMS is intended to develop a comprehensive national system for land and title records, and realty activity, including accounts receivables for Indian tribes, area and agency locations. TAAMS will also interface with other DOI management systems. TAAMS is being developed by Applied Terravision Systems, Inc. (AST), a Canadian provider of integrated financial accounting and asset ownership software and services. In the early part of last year TAAMS received some suggestions from both the Congress and the American Indian community which TAAMS is intended to serve. DOI adopted stringent testing procedures for the system. SRA International and the GAO conducted testing on the new system with the help of ATS at their Dallas facility. Some modifications to the system were performed, and in general the system performed to expectations. So far TAAMS has been adopted in the form of a pilot program at the Billings, MT office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). Over the next 18 months TAAMS will be deployed at some 220 BIA sites.

- Trust Funds Accounting System (TFAS)

Throughout 1998, TFAS was piloted at BIA offices in Phoenix, Sacramento and Juneau. As of September, 1999, implementation of the system was carried out at many BIA offices, mostly in the Western United States. BIA offices located in the Mid-West and New England are scheduled to convert to TFAS by March, 2000. TFAS will manage more than 350,000 trust accounts for American Indians and Indian tribes. The TFAS contract was awarded to SEI Investments. This five year contract is worth \$50 million. Under the contract about 150 BIA offices nationwide will use special SEI software to connect electronically with the company's data center to record trust related transactions. TFAS will also have the ability to interact with TAAMS.

The following is a list of Bureau Specific Systems:

- Bureau Level Executive Information Systems: Program Management System (BLM), Administrative Information System (GS), Administrative Financial System II (NPS), Federal Aid Project Accounting and Ledger System (FWS), TABS (GS), Financial Reporting and Reconciliation System (NPS)
- Budget Formulation System: Program and Budget System (BOR), Budget Formulation System (NPS)
- Loan Management Accounting System (BIA)
- National Irrigation Management Information System (BIA)
- Trust Funds: Individual Indian Monies System, Integrated Resources Management System, Omni Trust/ES
- Facilities Construction, Operations, and Maintenance System (BIA)
- Social Services/Tribal Allocation Systems: Tribal Allocation Priority System, Social Services Automated System
- Land Management System: Payment in Lieu of Taxes
- Property Management Systems: FFS Fixed Assets Subsystem (BIA, BLM, GS), Real Property (BLM), Moveable Property System (BOR), Property Management System (MMS, OSM), Personal Property Management Information System (NPS), Property Accounting and Control System (OS), Property Management Information System (new system being developed by

MMS for use by MMS, OS, and OSM), Property Management Information System (FWS)

- Inventory Systems: FEDSTRIP System (BOR), DORRAN (GS), Inventory Subsystem (GS)
- Travel Management System: Travel Manager Plus
- Surface Mining Grant/Revenue System: Grant Information Financial Tracking System, Fee Billing and Collection System, Audit Fee Billing and Collection System, Civil Penalty Accounting System
- Royalty Management System: Production Accounting and Auditing System, Auditing and Financial System
- Time and Attendance System
- Procurement System: Procurement System (OS), SATIN (OS)

## Department of the Interior Systems and Budget Data

Department of the Interior Information Systems Budget									
Information System	FY1998			FY1999			FY2000		
	M/D/E*	SS*	Sum*	M/D/E*	SS*	Sum*	M/D/E*	SS*	Sum*
<b>Mission Area 1: Financial Management</b>									
Core Accounting System, FFS	1	15	16	3	15	18	2	15	17
Core Accounting System--ABACIS	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1
FPPS/Payers	0	7	7	0	7	7	0	7	7
IDEAS	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Major Inventory/Property Management Systems (various)	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	1
All Other Financial Management	2	5	7	3	6	9	4	7	11
<b>Inventory/Property Management</b>									
All Other Inventory/Property Management	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Procurement</b>									
IDEAS	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3
<b>Human Resources</b>									
FPPS/PAYPERS	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	6	6
All Other for Mission Area	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2
<b>Water &amp; Energy (BOR)</b>									
All Other Water & Energy	3	6	9	4	5	9	1	6	7
<b>Environmental/Related Resources (BOR)</b>									
All Other for Mission Area	3	1	4	3	3	6	2	1	3
<b>Business Practices &amp; Productivity (BOR)</b>									
All Other for Mission Area	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1
<b>Mission Area 18: Provide Mineral Royalties</b>									
Royalty Management System Reengineering	1	8	9	5	9	14	15	9	24
<b>Mission Area 19: Development of Outer Continental Shelf</b>									
All Other for Mission Area	0	7	7	0	7	7	0	7	7
<b>Mission Area 20: Promote Collaborative Management</b>									
All Other for Mission Area	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
<b>Mission Area 21: Restore &amp; Maintain Health of the Land (BLM)</b>									
All Other for Mission Area	0	5	5	0	6	6	0	6	6
<b>Mission Area 22: Serve Current/Future Publics (BLM)</b>									
Major IT: ALMRS	21	12	33	17	18	35	5	14	19
All Other for Mission Area	0	5	5	0	6	6	0	6	6
<b>Mission Area 23: Technology Development &amp; Transfer</b>									
All Other for Mission Area	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
<b>Mission Area 24: Resource Management (FWS)</b>									
All Other for Mission Area	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2
<b>Mission Area 25: Resource Protection, Visitor Services, Partnership Activities (NPS)</b>									
All Other for Mission Area	0	19	19	0	24	24	0	19	19
<b>Mission Area 26: Operation of Indian Programs</b>									



Department of the Interior Information Systems Budget									
Information System	FY1998			FY1999			FY2000		
	M/D/E*	SS*	Sum*	M/D/E*	SS*	Sum*	M/D/E*	SS*	Sum*
All Other for Mission Area	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2
Mission Area 27: USGS Mission Support Systems									
All Other for Mission Area	18	40	58	20	42	62	23	43	66
Mission Area 28: Indian Trust Fund Management									
Trust Asset & Accounting Management System (TAAMS)	3	0	3	2	0	2	15	0	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>228</b>

\* M/D/E = Modernization/Development/Enhancement; SS = Steady State; Sum = M/D/E + SS.

Department of Interior Systems and Applications**		
Number of Operational Agency Financial Management Systems	Number of Operational Agency Financial Management Applications	Number of Applications in Development or Phased Implementation
40	46	7

Department of Interior Operational Agency Applications**												
Application Type												
Acquisition	Budget Formulation	Core Financial	Travel	Payroll Personnel Civilian	Payroll Personnel Other	Labor Distribution	Inventory Property	Inventory (Held for Sale)	Revenue	Loan	EIS	Other
3	3	3	1	3	0	0	12	0	4	0	6	11

\*\* According to a 1998 CFO Council report. Operational agency applications omit systems in development.